

Gc
929.2
R63107w
1687290

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Gc

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01426 9309

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

<http://www.archive.org/details/sketchofsomeofde00ward>

A SKETCH

OF SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS OF

SAMUEL ROGERS,

OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

BY

GEORGE S. L. WARD, U. S. A.,

AND

LOUIS RICHARDS, READING, PA.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS PRINTING HOUSE, 705 JAYNE STREET.

1888.

1687290

TO

OUR BELOVED SISTER AND COUSIN,

LOUISA RICHARDS WARD CARSON,

THIS IMPERFECT NOTICE OF OUR COMMON ANCESTRY

IS MOST AFFECTIONATELY

INSCRIBED.

S K E T C H

OF SOME OF THE

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL ROGERS.

THE first settlers in New Jersey by the name of Rogers appear to have come into the province at about the date of its division into East and West Jersey, in 1676. Whilst they were all, without doubt, of either English or Irish origin, a few of them were probably from some of the older colonies of New England, where they are traceable at a still more ancient period. The oldest legal records of the State indicate that the name was by no means a common one in the earlier part of the provincial history. One John Rogers came with the Quaker colony from London and Yorkshire by whom West Jersey was originally settled, and located near Burlington in 1678. He died about 1697, leaving both male and female descendants, and was probably the ancestor of the Rogers' of Burlington County, who adhered to the Friends' denomination. This stock had no known connection with that of Samuel Rogers of Monmouth, some of whose descendants are noticed in the present sketch.

According to tradition, Samuel Rogers was from Ireland, of highly respectable connections, and possessed of considerable estate. With his family, it is said, he brought over his servants and household effects, and settled at or near the village of Allentown, Monmouth County. The period of his immigration cannot be precisely determined, but there is evidence that it was as early as 1731. The date of the first conveyance to him to be found of record, is 1734. The purchase was of 323 acres on Crosswicks Creek, for £500 sterling. Allentown which became his place of residence, is an ancient settlement

dating back to 1706, and was laid out upon lands belonging to Nathan Allen, son-in-law of Robert Burnet, the original patentee. It is situated in what is now the township of Upper Freehold, in the extreme western part of the county, on a branch of Crosswicks Creek, and is eight miles from Bordentown, and eleven miles from Trenton.

Mr. Rogers became an extensive land-owner, carried on a prosperous mercantile employment, and lived in a style corresponding with his abundant means. He was a staunch member of the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal organization in Allentown is said to have been founded by his family, who donated the lot upon which the first church was erected about 1750, and also the burial-place adjoining, which is of still earlier date. The original church building was demolished in 1810, and the present edifice erected thirty-five years later.¹

Samuel Rogers, as appears from the inscription upon his tombstone, died September 17, 1756, aged 64, and, consequently, was born in 1692. His wife, Mary Rogers, died April 14, 1738, at the age of 48. Their remains rest in the ancient church ground, now abandoned, beside those of some of their descendants, the inclosure being separated by a lane from the rear of what was formerly the old family residence. In his will, which is dated August 6, 1756, and was proven September 22, following, he describes himself as a resident of Upper Freehold, County of Monmouth, Eastern division of New Jersey, "shopkeeper," and names his children in the order of their ages. His family Bible, printed in 1736, in the possession of Mrs. Anna Rogers Harlow, of Philadelphia, one of his descendants, contains numerous records of births, marriages and deaths, beginning with the five children of Samuel and Mary Rogers. These were:

¹ These statements in relation to the origin of Christ Church of Allentown, as the parish is called, were obtained from a memorandum in the Bible formerly used in the church, bearing the imprint of 1762, and in the possession of Miss Mary Gill, residing near the village. Unfortunately all the early parish records are lost, and more definite information upon this point is unattainable from any other source.

I. JAMES, born June 8, 1723 ; died January 2, 1743, unmarried; buried in the Episcopal ground at Allentown.

II. ELIZABETH, born July 10, 1725. She married Colonel Joseph Borden, son of Joseph Borden, Esq., the founder of Bordentown, Burlington County.¹ Colonel Borden was an ardent Whig in the Revolutionary struggle, and "a steadfast friend to the liberties of his country in the most trying times." He was a deputy from Burlington County to the Provincial Convention of New Jersey in 1775, was Colonel of the first regiment raised from that county for the Continental service, and subsequently Commissioner of Loans of the United States for the State of New Jersey. In May, 1778, his house and stores were burned by a British force sent up the Delaware from Philadelphia for the purpose of destroying several vessels which had been brought for safety to the neighborhood of Bordentown. A guard was placed about his dwelling to insure its destruction, and it is related that, during the progress of the flames, a British officer having expressed to Mrs. Borden his sympathy for her private misfortune, she replied, "I thank you, sir, but this is the happiest day of my life. I know you have given up all hope of reconquering my country, or you would not thus wantonly devastate it." Colonel Borden died April 8, 1791, and his wife November 2, 1807, and both are buried in the Hopkinson ground at Bordentown. They had three children:—

1. Mary, who married July 21, 1763, Thomas McKean, then

¹ The Bordens are said to have settled at Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1635, and in New Jersey in 1675, first acquiring land in Bordentown in 1717, after the death of Thomas Farnsworth, an English Quaker, by whom the first settlement was made there in 1681. In a deed from Joseph Borden, Sr., bearing the date of 1730, for the conveyance of a lot now in the ownership of Mr. A. D. Carman, the place is called "Bordenstown." Joseph Borden, in 1750, established a line of public communication between New York and Philadelphia by boats and stages. He died September 22, 1765, in his 79th year, and, with his wife, Ann (Conover) Borden, who died March 11, 1745, aged 57, lies interred in a small inclosure which he established as a family burying-ground, situated upon the brink of the hill overlooking the Delaware, at the end of a lane called Church Street. From its subsequent use as a burial-place by members of the Hopkinson family, it obtained the name of the Hopkinson burying-ground, by which it is still designated.

member of the General Assembly of Delaware, and subsequently Chief Justice and Governor of Pennsylvania. She died at New Castle March 12, 1773, in her 29th year, leaving two sons and four daughters. An obituary notice of Mrs. McKean, published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 17, 1773, refers in highly eulogistic terms to her exemplary and affectionate character in the several relations of daughter, wife and mother, her domestic and benevolent qualities, and the serenity and Christian resignation with which she met the final summons. Her virtues were also commemorated by her brother-in-law, Francis Hopkinson, in some verses which are contained in a volume of his literary productions published posthumously. Mary Borden was the first wife of Governor McKean; he subsequently married, 1774, Sarah Armitage, of New Castle.

2. Ann, who married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 1, 1768, Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Judge of the Admiralty Court of Pennsylvania. He resided during the Revolution at Bordentown, the venerable and historic mansion which he occupied, at the corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Park Street, built by his father-in-law, Joseph Borden, in 1750, being still in the possession of some of his descendants. It was here that he produced many of his popular political effusions, including the celebrated satire of "The Battle of the Kegs." Mrs. Hopkinson survived her husband, and died at Bordentown August 31, 1827. They had five children, the eldest of whom was Joseph Hopkinson, the successor, in 1828, of Richard Peters as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and author of the words of the national air, "Hail Columbia." He married, 1794, Emily, daughter of Governor Thomas Mifflin; died in 1842, and, with his wife, is buried in the Hopkinson ground.

3. Joseph, born 1755; married Mary, daughter of Langhorn Biles, of Bucks County, and niece of Colonel Joseph Kirkbride; served with credit in the Revolutionary army; died October 16, 1788, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, who married Azariah

Hunt. Joseph was the last of the male line of the Borden family.

III. SAMUEL, born February 12, 1727. He resided for many years at Allentown, where he held considerable estate, part of which was left to him by his father. His name is found upon a list of Associators organized in 1778 for home defence against the enemy and the Tory marauding parties and refugees with which Monmouth County was especially infested during the Revolutionary war.¹ The original paper is in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton. He was appointed one of the three Commissioners of Forfeited Estates for Burlington County by an Act of the New Jersey Assembly passed June 5, 1777, entitled "An Act of Free and General Pardon and for other purposes therein mentioned." The latter part of his life was spent in Burlington County, his death occurring in Chesterfield Township, near Bordentown, in November, 1813, in the 88th year of his age. His remains are interred in the Hopkinson ground. He was twice married: 1st, May 23, 1765, to Sarah Hyne, by whom he had three children, Elizabeth, born February 10, 1766, and Samuel, born February 2, 1769, who both died in infancy, and Ann, born February 2, 1768, who married, November 30, 1790, Samuel Forman,² and had one son, Samuel Rogers, born November 3, 1791; died January 27, 1793. Sarah Hyne Rogers died October 1, 1770, aged 32, and is buried in the Episcopal ground at Allentown. Samuel Rogers married, 2d, December 24, 1773, Mary Kirkbride, sister of Colonel Joseph Kirkbride. She died March 11, 1800, in her 72d year, without issue. As he had no children living at the time of his death, he divided his estate among collateral relatives and his friend and housekeeper, Lydia Bunting. His

¹ Just previous to the battle of Monmouth, which was fought June 28, 1778, a column of the British army under Lord Cornwallis took up a position at Allentown, but, with this exception, the village had an immunity from the presence of the enemy during the war, and it suffered but little in comparison with other sections of the county from the violence of either the foreign or domestic foe.

² He was an officer of the New Jersey line, and belonged to the Monmouth family of Formans, distinguished for their military services in the war for Independence.

residence, a handsome old mansion, a little out of Bordentown, on the Crosswicks Road, erected by him in 1788, is still occupied by one of his nieces, Miss Maria H. Nutt.

IV. ISAAC, born February 25, 1728. He resided all his life at Allentown, and engaged in mercantile business, being also a large land-owner, and of considerable estate. His family residence, a quaint one-story frame dwelling, was situated on the main street, between the two taverns. It was torn down in 1878, having stood for considerably over a century. Mr. Rogers was an active promoter of the patriotic cause at the outset of the Revolutionary struggle, his death occurring before the events of the war had demonstrated the success of the project of Independence. He was a member of the Committee of Allentown, which was in correspondence on public affairs with the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania. In a communication of the latter, bearing the date of October 14, 1776, they take occasion to refer to the well-known attachment of the Committee to the cause of America, and their readiness to render any essential service to their country.¹ Like his father, Isaac Rogers was a zealous Episcopalian, and reared his family in that communion. He died in April, 1777, aged 49. He married September 29, 1757, Hannah Tallman, of Shrewsbury, by whom he had eight children. His wife, who survived him, afterwards married, 1778, Colonel Joseph Haight, of Colt's Neck. They had no issue.

The children of Isaac and Hannah Tallman Rogers were: 1. Samuel, born July 11, 1758; died in infancy; 2. Benjamin, born October 27, 1759; married, 1784, Helena Reading, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ried Reading, of Flemington, by whom he had seven children;² died in 1794; 3. James, born

¹ Pa. Archives, 2d Series, I., 633.

² These were, 1. Euphemia, born September 23, 1785; married Samuel G. Wright; had four children; died March 29, 1876; 2. Isaac, born November, 1786; died 1809, unmarried; 3. Eliza, born 1788; died 1829, unmarried; 4. 5. Robert and Sarah, born 1790; the former died 1864, unmarried, and the latter married Henry Bostwick, Professor of Languages in the University of New York, and died in 1830, without issue; 6. James, born November 25, 1792; married February 22, 1816, Mary, daughter of Ezekiel and Anna Robbins; had four children; died December 20, 1868; 7. He-

January 14, 1763—of whom further notice is made—married February 16, 1779, Harriet Luttrell; had seven children; died May 29, 1791; 4. Elizabeth, born August 22, 1764, married James Wilson; had one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried; 5. Mary, born July 17, 1767; married, April 6, 1797, Lloyd Wharton, son of Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, by his first wife Susanna, daughter of Thomas Lloyd; no issue; 6. Sarah, born August 5, 1769; married February 4, 1790, William Haight, son of Colonel Joseph Haight, who married the widow of Isaac Rogers; had four children, Thomas Griffith; Joseph; Marianne, who married John E. Conover, and Charles; died August 1, 1799; 7. Samuel, born August 12, 1772; married, 1st, December 14, 1797, Helena Hendrickson; had by her two children; 2d, July 30, 1809, Sarah, daughter of Burnet Montgomery; had by her seven children; died about 1836; 8. Ann, born January 21, 1774; married Stephen Sicard.

V. MARY, born February 13, 1730; married Joseph Kirkbride. Colonel Kirkbride was a native of Pennsylvania, of Quaker ancestry, and a grandson of Joseph Kirkbride who was one of the original settlers of Bucks County, in 1682. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of Deputies of 1774, and of the Convention of 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State; served in the General Assembly from 1776 to 1778, and was Lieutenant of the County of Bucks from 1777 to 1780, in which latter capacity he was charged with the duty of raising the various levies for the Continental service. He also commanded, in 1775, the First Battalion of the Bucks County Associators. In 1778, while the British occupied Philadelphia, the lower part of

lena, born January, 1794; married John C. Chambers; had five children; died November 4, 1870. Benjamin Rogers died of fever at Reading, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1794, while serving in the expedition against the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania, in the capacity of a non-commissioned officer of the New Jersey militia. His widow, Helena Reading Rogers, afterwards married Captain James Montgomery, and had three children, John, Esther, and William R., Major U. S. A., and subsequently Brigadier-General U. S. V.

Bucks County was greatly infested with Tories, who were supported and encouraged in their depredations upon their neighbors by the enemy in the city. Colonel Kirkbride's activity in the cause of Independence excited the special hostility of the disaffected. The British burned his handsome residence and all his other buildings at "Bellevue," opposite Bordentown in the month of May, at the same time they destroyed the property of his brother-in-law, Colonel Borden. In a communication addressed shortly afterwards to President Wharton, of the Supreme Executive Council,¹ Colonel Kirkbride attributes this act to the malice of a neighbor, without indicating the individual.² He then removed permanently to Bordentown, and built a large brick mansion on the river bank, at the end of the main street, which is still standing, and which, with some subsequent additions, has been occupied for many years as a young ladies' seminary.³ Colonel Kirkbride died October 26, 1803, aged 72, and a monument over his remains in the Hopkinson ground commemorates his services in the cause of his country. Mary Rogers Kirkbride, his wife, died in 1803, aged 73. They had no issue.

JAMES ROGERS, before mentioned—son of Isaac and Hannah

¹ Pa. Archives, 1st Series, VI., 503.

² "The captain of the party and several of the officers informed that Miss Polly Riché, sometime in the city with the enemy, daughter of Mr. Thomas Riché who lives opposite to Bordentown, made them promise to burn Colonel Kirkbride's house before they returned from the expedition." *Pennsylvania Packet*, June 6, 1778. Mr. Charles Biddle, afterwards Vice-President of the State, who had shortly before this commanded an armed brig which lay in the Delaware, off Bordentown, to guard the stream, and who had enjoyed the hospitality of both Colonel Kirkbride and Mr. Riché, being much in the society of the daughters of the latter, discredits the malicious agency here imputed to Miss Mary Riché in the affair of the destruction of Colonel Kirkbride's property, considering it inconsistent with the well-known amiability of her character, though he admits she had good reason to detest Kirkbride, who had her father, (a noted Tory,) taken, when ill of the gout, and confined in Newtown jail. *Autobiography of Charles Biddle*, 102.

³ The noted Thomas Paine, who, like himself, was a zealous Whig, and had employed his literary talents with marked effect in the patriotic cause, often visited Colonel Kirkbride at his residence here, and traditions of the animated incidents of his sojourn in the village are still handed down in Bordentown.

Tallman Rogers—was born January 14, 1763. He occupied the old family residence at Allentown, left to him by his father. In 1787 he was elected as one of the three Representatives from Monmouth to the Twelfth General Assembly of New Jersey, which convened October 23d. The qualification of a member then was that he should be worth an estate of £500. He was re-elected in 1788 and 1789, his period of service terminating June 12, 1790. He died May 29, 1791, at the early age of 28, leaving a widow and seven children. His remains rest in the Episcopal ground at Allentown. His personal property was inventoried at £308 7s. 10d. By his will he divided his estate equally between his wife and children, and directed that his sons should be put to trades, if convenient. He appointed as his executors, his wife, his brother Benjamin and his friend William Lloyd.

James Rogers married February 16, 1779, Harriet Luttrell, daughter of Henry Lawes Luttrell, afterwards Earl of Carhampton, and Elizabeth Mullen.¹ She is said to have been

¹ Elizabeth Mullen was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Mullen of Amwell, Hunterdon county. The family was of excellent social standing, and of considerable estate. John Mullen died in 1749, leaving a son and four daughters, all in their minority. His widow subsequently married a Stevenson. They removed to the suburbs of Trenton, and occupied a handsome seat known as the Clay Hill property, the large old brick mansion, which is still standing, being situated on what is now Pennington Avenue. The marriage of Elizabeth to Luttrell took place in 1759. The degree of romantic interest attending this affair will justify a somewhat extended digression from the main thread of the sketch.

Luttrell was the same who is sometimes designated as "Wilkes' Colonel Luttrell," from the circumstance of the celebrated Middlesex election in 1769, when he was admitted as Member of Parliament, in the interest of the King and Cabinet, over Wilkes, the champion of constitutional liberty, though he received a considerably less vote, upon the theory that as Wilkes had been previously expelled from the House, he was thereby rendered ineligible to re-election. This decision the Commons subsequently reversed, and the popular agitation to which the case gave rise is familiar to the readers of modern English political history. Its most lasting memento is the "Letters of Junius," in which Luttrell is handled with much severity by his anonymous opponent. While the acrimony of these epistles is doubtless largely attributable to the heat engendered by the controversy, Lord Macaulay, in his History of England, suggests that it is to be ascribed in part to the race prejudices of their reputed author, Philip Francis, who was born

a woman of considerable personal beauty. After her husband's death she continued to reside for some years with her

near Dublin. The Luttrell family was of Irish descent, and dated its ascendancy at the English court, according to the same historian, from the period of the Revolution of 1688, when it forsook, at a critical juncture, the cause of James, and espoused that of William. Henry was the eldest son of Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham, first Earl of Carhampton, and succeeded to that dignity upon the death of his father in 1787. His sister Anne married the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III.

Luttrell, at the date here specially referred to, was a youth under twenty, and was serving in America as an ensign in H. M. 48th Regiment of Foot, then engaged in the campaign against Canada, in the French and Indian war. The corps had been quartered sometime in Trenton, and it was here that he met in society Elizabeth Mullen, a young woman of rare beauty, about two years his junior. A mutual and ardent attachment between them resulted, which, however, her family firmly discouraged. In the summer of 1759, a commission having been procured for him as Captain in the 16th Regiment Light Dragoons, Colonel Burgoyne, then raising in England for permanent service, it became necessary for him to leave America to join his command. At this crisis in the affairs of the lovers, Luttrell effected by stratagem what could not be otherwise accomplished. An elopement and marriage ensued, although, as both parties were under age, the necessary legal requirements were wanting to the validity of the contract. After a brief absence, the daughter was reclaimed by her mother as a fugitive when upon the eve of embarking with Luttrell for England, and he was compelled to leave the country without her.

Years passed,—he served with his corps in Portugal and elsewhere, and though it is said he endeavored to communicate with Elizabeth, no tidings from him ever reached her, and she was at length persuaded to believe that she had been deserted. The period having transpired when by the laws of the province even binding marriage relations with one absent beyond seas and unheard from would have become annulled, she eventually listened to the suit of a young lawyer of Trenton, David Brearley, whom she married about 1766. Her daughter, Harriet Luttrell, became a member of Mr. Brearley's household, and shared with his own children his affectionate care and regard.

David Brearley was of Quaker descent, and was one of the most distinguished citizens of his native State. He was licensed as an attorney by Governor Franklin in 1767, and served with credit in the War of the Revolution as Lieutenant-Colonel in the New Jersey line, resigning his commission in 1779, upon his appointment, at the early age of 34, as Chief Justice of the State, which position he occupied for ten years. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and of the Convention of New Jersey which ratified it. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington United States District Judge for New Jersey, which office he

family at Allentown, but about 1804 removed to Bordentown, and occupied until the close of her life the former residence of Colonel Kirkbride, which, with other property at that place, was purchased out of the estate appropriated to her use by her father, the Earl of Carhampton. She was married, 2d, to Dr. Henry Gale, an Englishman of culture and good family connec-

1687290

filled at the time of his death in the following year. His wife, Elizabeth, to whom he was most tenderly attached, died at Allentown, where they then resided, in 1777, leaving several children.¹ Judge Brearley afterwards married, in 1783, Elizabeth Higbee, who survived him.

Harriet Luttrell was married from Judge Brearley's house to James Rogers. After the death of her husband, she made several visits to her father, at his urgent solicitation. The first was in 1791, when, after having undergone the perils of shipwreck on the Irish coast, she met him at his ancestral seat at Luttrellstown, near Dublin. She was the bearer to him of a miniature of her deceased mother, and the Earl's recognition of his daughter, who resembled her in features, is said to have been most touching and affectionate. His lordship had married, in 1776, Jane, daughter of George Boyd, Esq., of Dublin, reputed to have been one of the most beautiful, as well as most amiable women of her day. On subsequent occasions Harriet was the guest of her father at his elegant estate at Paine's Hill, Surrey, England. She was the recipient of many substantial marks of his favor, and continued during her life to be the object of his warm affection and solicitous care, being his only offspring. He settled upon her a considerable estate, of a portion of which he constituted Governor Thomas McKean and George Emlen, of Philadelphia, the trustees for her use. The Earl of Carhampton died at his residence in London, April 25, 1821, aged about 83, after a most varied and eventful career, of the incidents of which the gazettes of the period contain abundant evidences. At the time of his death he was Representative of the borough of Ludgershall in the Commons, and stood third in the list of generals of the kingdom. Personally he is described as of short stature and dark complexion; of admitted physical courage and benevolent disposition. He was succeeded in his title by his only surviving brother John, upon whose decease without male issue in 1829, the family honors expired.

¹ The following announcement of her decease is contained in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of August 13, 1777: "On the third instant, died, at Allentown, in New Jersey, Elizabeth Brearley, wife of Col. David Brearley, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude. It may with truth be said of this lady that her external form, (for she was eminently beautiful,) was but a fair copy of her mind; and it would be injustice to her memory not to say that she possessed all the qualities that adorn human nature."

tions, who survived her. She died January 2, 1819, and is buried in the Hopkinson ground at Bordentown.¹

She bequeathed the principal part of her estate to her youngest son and executor, William L. Rogers, amongst which were her residence, and a tract of ten acres which he afterwards sold to Joseph Bonaparte, adjoining his extensive grounds at "Point Breeze."

The children of James and Harriet Luttrell Rogers were:

1. Elizabeth; born 1780. She married April 12, 1798, Ephraim Terrill Silver, son of John and Isabella Silver, of Allentown.² They had twelve children.³ Ephraim T. Silver died about 1825. Mrs. Silver removed from Allentown to Trenton, and subsequently to Philadelphia, where she died April 22, 1868, in her 88th year.

2. Mary; born 1782; married July 16, 1808, James C. Sarmiento, whom she survived. They had four children.⁴ Mrs. Sarmiento resided for many years in Philadelphia, where she was long a familiar figure in society, and was regarded as one

¹ The tablet over her remains contains the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Harriet Luttrell, daughter of Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton: Died January 2nd, 1819, in the 56th year of her age. 'My Flesh shall rest in Hope.' 'For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth.'" The statement of her age is an error: she was about 59.

² The Silvers' were doubtless descendants of Archibald Silver, who took up a right to 100 acres of land in the province in 1686, by purchase from the attorney of Edward Byllinge. The name became, by usage, at a much later date, *Silvers*. John, the father of Ephraim, died in 1803, aged 82, and his mother, Isabella, in 1818. They had several children, one of whom, Rachel, married James Robbins.

³ These were, 1. Louisa, born March 14, 1799; married John Richards; died January 26, 1880; 2. Isabella, born April 12, 1800; died in 1832, unmarried; 3. Eliza; married Abraham Kelsey; 4. Harriet Luttrell, born July 5, 1805; married William Runyon; died March 21, 1888; 5. Henry Luttrell; died December 8, 1886; 6. Henrietta; married George Ticknor; died December 17, 1855; 7. Addison; born 1810; died May 14, 1871; 8. 9. Delia and Jane; died in childhood; 10. George Horatio; 11. Anna Mary; married Asahel F. Ward; 12. Benjamin; died in infancy.

⁴ They were, Ferdinand, Francisco and Louis, all of whom died young, and Jane, who married, 1st, John Craig, and, 2d, Edward Biddle, son of Nicholas Biddle.

of the handsomest women of her day. She died at Borden-town, January 10, 1874, at the advanced age of 92.

3. Benjamin; born about 1784. He entered as midshipman in the United States Navy, and was captured by a British man-of-war off the coast of Africa, in the war of 1812-15, and, with the crew, confined in Dartmoor Prison, England, from which he was released through the interposition of his grandfather, the Earl of Carhampton, with whom he remained until the close of hostilities. Upon his return to this country he engaged some years in the West India trade, and died, as is supposed, at New Orleans, though at what date was never ascertained.

4. Samuel; born about 1785. When a mere lad he went to sea, in the merchant service; commanded a privateer during the war of 1812-15, and was subsequently associated with his brother Benjamin in trading to the West Indies. As in the case of the latter, he is believed to have ended his days at New Orleans, of which city, it would appear, both had become residents.

5. Isaac; born about 1786; was also, before the war, some time in the merchant trading service, and, when still a young man, was lost at sea upon his return from a voyage to the West Indies. He was unmarried.

6. William Luttrell; born 1788; entered as midshipman in the United States Navy, and was subsequently Lieutenant in the army, serving in both capacities in the war of 1812-15, at the close of which he resigned his commission. He married 1st, 1816, Ann Ballantine Murphy, of Westmoreland County, Virginia. She died in 1820, and he married, 2d, 1833, Jane, sister of the former, who died in 1885. He had two children by his first wife.¹ He died at Princeton, New Jersey, July 27, 1866.

7. Ann; born about 1790. She married Detmar Basse, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, which city he at one time officially represented at Paris, in some commercial negotiations with the

¹ They were, 1. John Murphy, born March 18, 1818; graduated Nassau Hall, 1837, and Theological Seminary, 1841; clergyman of the Presbyterian church; resides at Princeton; 2. William Henry Luttrell, born April, 1820; graduated Nassau Hall, 1838; died at Tallahassee, Florida, 1839.

French government under the First Empire. Mr. Basse had been previously twice married, and first came to this country in 1804, having become extensively interested in depreciation lands speculations in Western Pennsylvania. The town of Zelienople, Butler County, which he laid out about 1806, was named after his daughter Zelig, the wife of P. L. Passavant. Mr. Basse was a frequent guest of Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I., at Bordentown, and it was here he met Ann Rogers, whom he married about 1817. Shortly afterwards they went to reside in Germany, where Mr. Basse died about 1836, and Mrs. Basse, a few years subsequently, returned to this country. She resided for many years in Chicago, where she married, 2d, Henry Ehrenfels, who survived her. She died there January 28, 1861, without issue, and was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Basse was a lady of marked personal attractions, and highly engaging social qualities.

